

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

NO. 129.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.  
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 1860.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. B. T. LACY, of the Presbyterian Church. The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill to exempt Franklin County from the operations of an act to prevent the making of breakers on turnpike roads in Franklin and other counties; referred.

THE H. R. BILLS ON THE CLERK'S TABLE.

Were taken up, read the 1st and 2d, times by their titles, and referred to the appropriate committees.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Was presented by Mr. GROVES, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. BENNY, leave of absence was granted to Mr. GROVE to day, he being indisposed.

ENROLLMENT.

Mr. GILLIS reported the resolution extending the session to March the 2d correctly enrolled, and it was then signed by the Speaker.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage of a joint resolution making a correction in the bill in relation to improvements in the Penitentiary.

Also the concurrence of that House in one, and disagreement to another amendment of the Senate to H. R. bill.

Also the passage of sundry Senate bills, and the passage of several bills which originated in that House.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COSEY—Education—a bill to regulate the terms of the Daviess quarterly courts; passed.

Mr. GIBSON—a Select Committee—a bill to increase the salary of the State Treasurer, and to allow him a clerk, \$2,000; clerk, \$500; ordered to be printed, and made special order for to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—a bill in relation to the line of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to pay the commissioners, &c.

Messrs. ALEXANDER and GROVER explained the bill and the action on it by the committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON also advocated the bill briefly.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 28; nays, 2.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to provide a more efficient police for the city of Louisville was taken up. The pending question was upon an amendment offered by the committee on Circuit Courts.

Mr. PENNEBAKER opposed the bill at length.

If the bill must pass he did not know that he had any particular objection to the amendment.

Mr. GIBSON opposed the bill briefly. He thought it wrong in principle. He replied an attack made on him by some editor calling him a "fishy Democrat."

Mr. FISK advocated the bill briefly.

Mr. WHITAKER explained the action of the committee; he opposed the bill briefly in reply to Mr. FISK.

He read the remonstrance of a large number (several thousand) of citizens protesting against the passage of this bill, and he stated there was no petition asking for its passage.

Mr. HAYCRAFT also opposed the bill, and replied to Mr. FISK's remarks.

Mr. PENNEBAKER replied briefly to Mr. FISK, and again opposed the bill.

Mr. GIBSON replied briefly to Mr. FISK.

Mr. DEHAVEN replied to Mr. PENNEBAKER, and advocated the bill.

Mr. PENNEBAKER replied to Mr. DEHAVEN and defended the Louisville city watchmen from Mr. D.'s remarks against them.

Mr. FISK moved the previous question; negative by yeas, 14; nays, 17.

Mr. GROVER advocated the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS obtained the floor, and was cut off in his remarks by the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A H. R. resolution to correct an error in the bill to erect improvements in the penitentiary was taken up and adopted.

A H. R. bill to charter the Russellville and Owingsboro' railroad company: the H. R. had disagreed to a Senate amendment.

The Senate insisted on its amendment.

A bill concerning the Sinking Fund was then taken up. [Provides for subscribing by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the reserved stock in the banks by the State.]

Mr. JOHNSON had offered an amendment requiring the stock to be taken *pro rata* in the Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville, and the Southern Bank of Kentucky. He advocated the amendment at length.

Mr. GROVER opposed the amendment, and advocated the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. PRALL addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill and amendment. He made a speech against banks in general, and a paper currency. He thought this bill unconstitutional.

Mr. FISK was in favor of the original bill. He advocated it at length; he was opposed to the substitute; he would leave the bank in which to take stock optional to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. CHAMBERS was in favor of investing the surplus of the Sinking Fund in the State bonds, and thus reducing the State debt in preference to any other investment, and he was therefore opposed to the bill and the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON again advocated his amendment and the bill.

Mr. PRALL moved that the bill and amendment be laid on the table; decided in the negative by yeas, 11; nays, 18.

The amendment was then rejected by yeas, 3; nays, 24.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. ALEXANDER, ANDREWS, BURKE, BRUNER, COSBY, DUNNY, FISK, GIBSON, GILLIES, GLEN, GROVER, HAYCRAFT, HENDERSON, MCKEE, RHEA, WAIT, and WHITAKER—17.

NAYS—Mr. SPEAKER, (PORTER,) MESSRS. ANTHONY, CHAMBERS, CLESSL, BARNABY DAVIDSON, DEHAVEN, IRVAN, JENKINS, PENNEBAKER, PRALL, and WINTON—12.

A bill to amend the act establishing Quarterly Courts. Makes clerks of County Courts the clerks of Quarterly Courts; laid on the table.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—under instructions reported a bill to extend the time for filing Bateman to contest the election for the office of jailer of Jefferson county.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The yeas and nays being called stood yeas, 18; nays, 11; negative, it requiring four fifths to dispense with the reading.

The bill was ordered to a third reading at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

ORDERS OF THE DAY RESUMED.

A bill to amend chapter 27, art. 5, Revised Statutes, 11th courts. [Increases the salary per year; makes only one term in the year, and commences on the 1st Monday in January, and ends on the 2d Monday in December; but giving the privilege to the Courts to take a recess for not exceeding 60 days, and two recesses of 30 days if the business allows.]

Mr. ANDREWS could not vote for the bill as it is, and there was not time now, he thought, to perfect it. He was in favor of the feature in creating the salaries.

Mr. FISK moved to recommit the bill to the

Judiciary committee, with instructions to report on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER, (PORTER,) opposed the bill and also the reference; and Mr. FISK advocated the reference.

The vote was taken on recommitting with the instructions, and it was decided in the negative by yeas, 14; nays, 17.

The third reading was dispensed with.

Mr. WHITAKER advocated the bill, and particularly the increase of the salaries.

Mr. SPEAKER, (PORTER,) opposed the bill at length.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. RHEA opposed the motion to recommit.—It was opposed to the bill altogether, and he hoped it would now be disposed of, and he done with.

The Judiciary committee could originate a bill to increase the jurisdictional days of the Court, it that was the object of the committee.

Mr. DEHAVEN advocated the commitment.

Mr. RHEA moved a reconsideration of the vote dispensing with the 3d reading; negative.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved that the bill be laid on the table; carried—yeas, 24; nays, 4.

LEXINGTON AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

A H. R. bill to charter the Lexington and Danville Railroad company.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered an amendment; adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER, (PORTER,) offered an amendment; rejected.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered another amendment; and the bill was then passed.

The title of the bill was then amended to read, "bill to charter the Lexington and South Kentucky Railroad company."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—a H. R. bill for the benefit of the city of Louisville, with an amendment; amendments adopted, and the bill passed.

Same—a bill to authorize the Nicholas county court to subscribe stock in turnpike roads—passed.

Same—a bill establishing an additional magistrate district and election precinct in Daviess county—passed.

Same—a bill to create an additional magistrate district and election precinct in Greenup county—passed.

Same—a bill to amend section 2, article 2, Revised Statutes, title "Towns, Miscellaneous Provisions"—ind our permitted to stand, any said, jack, &c., within two hundred yards of any house—placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. RINDELL—same committee—a bill to amend section 11, chapter 7, of the Revised Statutes—passed.

Mr. TEVIS—same committee—a bill to regulate the duty of County and Commonwealth's Attorneys—reported the same with the opinion of the Committee that it ought not to pass. [County Attorneys to assist Commonwealth's Attorney in the Circuit Court, in all infractions of the criminal and penal laws, and in the discharge of all other duties assigned to him by law; the County Attorney to be entitled to one half of the fees and perquisites allowed by law to the Commonwealth's Attorney.]

Mr. THOMAS said—

Mr. SPEAKER—The bill under consideration proposes to re-enact so much of the law of 1855, as requires the County Attorney to usise the Commonwealth's Attorney in all prosecutions in the Circuit Court, and to receive one half of the perquisites of the office. I think it very important that the County Attorney should assist the Commonwealth's Attorney. In my county we have one of the ablest and most experienced lawyers for County Attorney of any lawyer in my part of the State. I think it unjust to require him or any other County Attorney to prosecute all offenders before the examining court, and thereby be deprived of the privilege of defending them in the Circuit Court, and not permit him to receive any portion of the fines, &c. I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. FISK offered an amendment, that the Commonwealth's Attorneys shall be entitled to 15 per cent. of the fines and forfeitures when collected: rejected.

Mr. HITT offered a substitute for the bill—[County Attorney to assist Commonwealth's Attorney when the Commonwealth's Attorney de-sires it, and the Court of Claims shall make an allowance to the County Attorney.]

Mr. WOLFE offered an amendment, exempting Jefferson county from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. GAITHER moved to lay the bill and amend on the table; carried—yeas, 3; nays, 35.

And then the House adjourned.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT IN RELATION TO PRIVATE PASSAGES IN BRACKEN COUNTY.

Same—a Senate bill to repeal an act in relation to private passways in Bracken county—passed.

Same—a Senate bill for the benefit of Flemingsburg county—reported the same with an amendment; amendment concurred in, and bill passed.

Same—a Senate bill to change the mode of working roads in McLean county—passed.

Same—a Senate bill for the benefit of Frank Garrett, late clerk of the Morgan County Court—passed.

Same—a bill to regulate the fees of witnesses.

[To receive, in addition to fifty cents per day, not allowed, four cents per mile in going to and from court]—passed.

Same—a bill to amend an act for the benefit of the Trustees of the town of Steppenport, in Breckinridge county—passed.

Same—a bill regulating the qualification of County Surveyors in this State. [No person to be elected Surveyor until he produces the certificate of a circuit court judge that he has been examined by some competent Surveyor]—passed.

Same—a bill to regulate applications for tavern license. [Applicants to post up two written notices in the neighborhood where the tavern is to be located, and also at the court-house door of the county]—passed—yeas, 44; nays, 20.

Same—a bill relating to motions against defaulting constables—suspended and passed.

Same—a Senate bill to authorize the Nicholas county court to charter turnpike roads in turnpike roads—passed.

Same—a bill establishing an additional magistrate district and election precinct in Daviess county—passed.

Same—a bill to create an additional magistrate district and election precinct in Greenup county—passed.

Same—a bill to amend section 1, article 2, Revised Statutes, title "Towns, Miscellaneous Provisions"—ind our permitted to stand, any said, jack, &c., within two hundred yards of any house—placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. RINDELL—same committee—a bill to amend section 11, chapter 7, of the Revised Statutes—passed.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.  
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

Public Meeting.

We have often requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Frankfort, and Franklin county, and of the members of the General Assembly, at the Court House, on Monday night, to consult as to measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Danville fire.—Our people have seldom had a case presented to them which appealed more touchingly to their sympathies, or more strenuously called for an active exhibition of benevolence. Let each one remember, that a night may render his own family homeless, and promptly meet the demands upon his letter feelings from those who have thus had their little all swept from them.

For the Commonwealth.

MR. EDITOR: As the Legislature is about to close, and the writer is about to leave your city, he feels that he would do great injustice to a most worthy man if he did not say before he departed for home, that the proprietor of the "Capitol Hotel," Mr. R. C. STEELE, may have an equal, but surely no superior. It is very difficult, indeed, to find combined in any one man the necessary characteristics for a hotel-keeper. Mr. S. may be considered an exception to the general rule. Long may he and his amiable family live, and long may they enjoy the best of happiness and prosperity, is the wish of

II.

To the People of the United States.

The political aspect of the country fills the public mind with painful apprehension. The people are everywhere disturbed with the fear of some disastrous crisis. Many are alarmed for the safety of the Union. All are conscious that the sentiment of brotherly which once linked the States together, even more firmly than the compact of the Constitution itself, has been rudely shaken, and that discord has crept into the relationship of communities which should have bound, both in the interests of the present and in the memories of the past, the strongest motives for mutual regard and confidence.

What has produced these general and unhappy convictions?

It has been too apparent to escape the most casual observation that, for some years past, there has been manifested a design, in the movements of influential political leaders, to force the country into an organization of parties found

on the question of slavery.

The first introduction of this subject into party politics engendered a controversy which has constantly increased in extent and bitterness, mingling with, or usurping the place of all other political questions, and giving to those party politics a greater and more dangerous vehemence. Considerations of the public welfare seem to be cast aside, to make room for wider and more unrestrained contention on this single and engrossing theme.

The two great parties in the country (the Democratic and Republican) have been the chief actors in this fatal contest, if not its authors.—Whether they have always exerted themselves to allay the excitement to which it gave rise, or, on the contrary, have both of them occasionally employed it for the promotion of party purposes, it is not for us to determine. It is sufficient to note that the mind of the people has been indistinctly exercised by this contest to the service of sectional agitation, and that in its progress the teachings of the fathers of the republic, the lights of history, the landmarks of constitutional power have been renounced, our old and revered traditions of policy spurned, and the welfare of the present and the hopes of the future brought into jeopardy in the alternations of passionate challenge and defiance between the angry disputants.

It is not our purpose to analyze or to denounce either of these parties, for their past errors or transgressions, but we regard it as an indisputable fact, that by their confabulations they have been mainly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of public affairs.

It would be easy to establish the case for the promotion of party purposes, it is not for us to determine.

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To remove all obstacles from the due and faithful execution of the provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves;

To cultivate and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable to all;

To maintain peace, as far as possible, and honorable relation to all nations;

To guard and enforce the supremacy of the laws by an impartial and strict administration of the powers granted by the Constitution;

To respect the rights and reverence the Union of the States as the vital source of present peace and prosperity, and the surest guarantee of future power and happiness;

To teach reconciliation, fraternity and forbearance, as the great national charities by which the Union is ever to be preserved, as a fountain of perennial blessings to the people.

Let these principles be taken to the hearts of those who pledge themselves to the support of the party, and let them actuate their private life, as well as their public duty.

To promote this movement, measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible, such as will afford an opportunity to the party to exert a controlling influence on the approaching election, and to select candidates upon whom its vote may be effectively concentrated.

To this end we propose that a Convention be immediately held in each State, which shall assume the duty of embodying the whole conservative strength of each in such form as shall make it most effective:

That each of these Conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency, (omitting to nominate a Vice-President,) to be selected from those most eminent and approved in public esteem, one of which candidates, at least, shall be a citizen of some other State than that in which he is nominated:

That these two candidates from each State shall be submitted to the consideration of a General Convention, to be assembled at Baltimore, at a time that shall be designated by the National Executive Committee, which General Convention shall be empowered to select from the whole number of the nominations transmitted to it, a candidate for President and Vice-President, as the candidates of the Constitutional Union party:

That this General Convention shall consist of a representation from each State, composed of the same number of members as its representation in the two houses of Congress:

That this representation of each State be chosen either by the State convention itself, or in such other manner as such Convention, in view of the shortness of the time for the proceeding, may appoint.

A Convention constituted in accordance with this plan, we think, would be satisfactory to all parts of the country, and altogether competent to the duty of a discreet and judicious selection of candidates. The people who have so much reason, in their habitual experience of the insufficiency of Conventions, to led no little distrust of these bodies, might prefer some other mode of nomination, if a better could now be adopted. But in the present emergency, when delay would render any attempt to make a nomination for the coming election needless, we are persuaded they will acquiesce in the plan proposed, as the best the time will allow. Such a Convention will avoid some of the objections to which the ordinary and accustomed composition of Conventions is exposed. It will be confined to the single duty of selecting the candidates from a number of eminent citizens presented by the several states as worthy of the first office in the Government; and it will, most probably, in the concurrence of opinion of several State Conventions in favor of one or more individuals, a useful guide to the most acceptable nomination. And as it will be restricted in its choice to the names presented, it will under no circumstances offend

the public wish by selecting candidates unknown to, or unrespected by the country.

Whether any other principles than those we have enumerated, shall be enunciated, it will be for the Convention to determine. "Platform" have so frequently employed as the shallow devices of party deception, that they have come to be viewed with distrust by the people. We know of no higher and nobler aim than the restoration of peace and harmony to a divided and distressed country, and no platform more acceptable to every true patriot than "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the law."

Follow-citizens, the task that has been allotted to us is performed. We have pointed out a path in which, in our opinion, the country may be rescued from its present position. It is for you to determine whether you will pursue that path, or continue in one which, however the approaching struggle may terminate, may lead to victory but not to peace; to a final cessation of strife, but not to a restoration of harmony.

WATKINS, February 22, 1860.

believed, be prompt to join their old comrades in rallying to a conservative field to fight a new battle for the cause of the Constitution and the restoration of lost harmony. Large numbers of the old Democratic party, who withdrew from the line of march when they discovered it leading towards internal strife, and the assault of the traditional policy by which that party achieved its former triumphs, would, we have no doubt, supply a powerful reinforcement to the friends of the Union.

In the American party, to which the breaking up of old organizations gave birth, and which has been active in the endeavor to establish an intermediate power between the contending forces that have engrossed the field, will be found a very large element of conservative strength to increase the volume of the proposed agitation.

It is to add to all these that mass of quiet, unobtrusive citizens, who have always shunned the tumult of political life, content to leave the destiny of the country in the hands of those who, in the ordinary condition of the nation's progress, were most ambitious to assume its direction, and who have repudged such faith in the patriotism of their fellow men as to feel no concern in the question of the supremacy of party, but whom the extraordinary incentives of crisis like the present must awaken to the resolve of an effort to protect the threatened safety of the confederacy, we have elements sufficient, by their combination to form a great party, to which additional strength will be imparted by the exalted patriotism of its principles and objects. Moreover, it is only to the two contending parties to say, that we do not despair of finding in the ranks of each, numerous individuals who, tired of intestine strife, and alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs, will unite with the party which holds out to the country the only prospect of repose.

Can it be possible that, with so glorious a cause before us, an appeal to the patriotism of the land, founded on such inducements as the personal exigency requires, can fail upon unfeeling ears, or fail to rouse the national heart to the greatest energies of this commanding duty?—Now, when every honest and thoughtful citizen of the broad confederacy of the Union, every true son of the republic at home and every brother of our lineage abroad, is filled with dismay at the sudden rupture of the national confederacy, can it be that the power which is able to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and bring gladness back to every good man's fireside, will withhold its hand from the labor? that this generation of American citizens, awakened by the claim that threatens the integrity of the Union, and conscious of its duty to command the sending of bad tidings, and to re-establish the foundations of a healthy, just, and benevolent administration of the duties and benefits of the Constitution, will play the sluggard in this momentous hour, and incur the everlasting shame of this profligate confederated States? that this generation will prove itself so false to all generations to come as to permit, when it has the power to forbid, the despotism of this glorious but fierce army of millions of freemen, with such immortal memories clustering around the path of their history, with such grand hopes hovering over the career before them, the central point of so many blessings, the subject of so many prayers of the enlightened humanity of the whole world?

Let all men reflect upon the incredible folly of our quarrel.

The country is wrought into a tempest of contention. Two great political armies are contending for mastery. Both are infatuated with rage that threatens fearful extremes. The great mass of law abiding citizens are looking on with amazement, and an ominous apprehension of mischief. And yet there is no danger impending over the Republic which human prudence has not created, and which human wisdom may not prevent.

We have pointed out the chief source of the present agitation, and think we have sufficiently shown that neither of the two parties who are now seeking to obtain the control of the Government can be safely entrusted with the management of public affairs. The only way to rescue the country from their hands is to organize a party whose cardinal principles shall be: To remove the subject of slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to end the abomination of the judiciary.

To remove all obstacles from the due and faithful execution of the provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves;

To cultivate and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable to all;

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WATKINS, February 22, 1860.

Jefferson—Gibson Mallory, S. S. Meddis, S. H. Hite, T. P. Camp, R. Taylor, Jno. Jones, Jr., G. T. Vernon, James Bato, J. F. Parks, Wm. Mix, Jr., Dabney Taylor, W. H. Heer, A. B. Carroll, H. C. Heer, W. T. Haggard, J. C. Brooks.

City of Louisville—1st Ward—Preston Means, Henry Woolford, M. W. Curry

2d Ward—W. H. Watts, Wm. Baily, Alex. Davis, Jno. M. Vaughn

3d Ward—David W. Henderson, R. S. Triplett, Robert Floyd

4th Ward—J. W. Davis, A. M. Stolt, W. C. D. Whipple, Joseph Odell, Nat. Wolf, Ed. Crouch, Benson Ormsby, J. M. Duncan

5th Ward—G. W. Hite, Blanton Duncan, J. W. Kallus, J. E. Shaw, J. F. Felker

6th Ward—W. S. D. Magowen, Oliver E. Stretton, Wm. F. Bullock, William Kaye, W. P. Thomas

7th Ward—Jno. H. Davis, David E. Hoover, James L. Neal, Wm. Farrar, John Neale, Noron, Goro T. Mosely, Thomas Hawkins, Levi Walton, W. F. Fisher, Jno. H. Fisher, Bruce, J. W. Singleton, John E. Elgin, James Lewis, Wm. Hawkins, Thomas W. Hawkins, Port. Hawkins, W. H. Fisher

8th Ward—J. N. H. Higley, Jackson, R. Wm. Grant, A. G. Hodges, R. K. Irwin, R. Hytner

9th Ward—John Wirtz

10th Ward—Dr. J. H. Rodman, John M. Atherton, J. H. Broome

11th Ward—L. M. Cook, W. C. Gibbs

12th Ward—Lawrence G. Gilligan

13th Ward—John S. Kaufman, R. B. Woods, J. D. Tevis, G. A. Luckey

14th Ward—Dr. David King, Col. John W. Malone, D. W. Poor, G. W. Ewing, A. G. Rhine

15th Ward—H. C. B. Irvin, Col. D. Irvin, Jas. M. Shackford, L. Shultz, Irvine, D. Irvin, Chenevay, Thomas, Durnham, Jr., John C. Hagan, Wm. L. Neale, Jno. B. Bennett, Sam. C. Eustis, C. F. Rhine

16th Ward—Jno. R. Thomas, Wm. B. Harrison, M. Crows, O. Ainsworth, F. R. Hayes, Jno. F. Willis, J. C. Maxwell, J. W. Watson, C. Jackson

17th Ward—W. W. Wadsworth, L. S. Luttrell, G. W. L. Morris, Jno. B. Preston, Sam'l T. Tormer, Jno. L. Key, H. Taylor, Thos. H. Williams

18th Ward—Jno. R. Thomas, Wm. B. Harrison, M. Crows, O. Ainsworth, F. R. Hayes, Jno. F. Willis, J. C. Maxwell, J. W. Watson, C. Jackson

19th Ward—Dr. W. C. Chapman, E. Gabhart, Sam. Jones, J. C. Chinn, Dr. W. G. Conner, Geo. W. Wheeler, Col. W. L. Vance, John Burris, James McKey, Phil. B. Thompson, H. H. H. H. Williams

20th Ward—Jno. R. Thomas, Wm. B. Harrison, M. Crows, O. Ainsworth, F. R. Hayes, Jno. F. Willis, J. C. Maxwell, J. W. Watson, C. Jackson

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25th Ward—Jno. R

# AYER'S Auge Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Auge, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Auge, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Auge. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER and Auge from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER and Auge prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will be as the rich, the teach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over every other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents, is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Auge is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodic. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be exerted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them.

The practice is professed to be safe, simple, and inexpensive every portion of the human organism, concealing its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities.

As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many considered dangerous and dangerous to life. We are pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing certificates of their uses and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Jaudice, and other kindred complaints.

The doctor for a long time past has been a great favorite in Kansas and Nebraska Territories.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the most securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories.

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